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Text of the Eight Resolutions
Passed at the Final Session (26 Feb) of the World Peace Council at Berlin

I

On the Organization and Expansion
of the Peace Movement

At its meeting in Berlin in February 1951 the World Peace Council noted with satisfaction the efforts which have been made for the execution of the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress. It has been decided further to intensify these efforts.

The World Peace Council urges all national committees to spread and popularize the address to the United Nations still more intensively in order to make all people acquainted with its contents.

The World Peace Council notes with satisfaction the enactment of legislation for the prohibition of any war propaganda in various countries. It calls on the national committees to frame draft laws for the defense of peace and against war propaganda which are to be submitted to the parliaments of the various countries. In order to win the support of the population for these steps, it calls on the national committees to organize an enlightenment campaign.

It further appeals to the national committees to call on the population of their countries to observe vigilance, to brand and boycott all publications, printed news, speeches, films, broadcasts, etc. which incite to war.

It calls on the national committees to enlist the aid of thousands of friends of peace in a great enlightenment campaign which is untiringly to brand the lies serving war preparations.

It recommends that the Bureau set up an information office with the Secretariat which will have the task of collecting objective documentary evidence and reliable information so as to combat distortions and mendacious reports aiming at furthering the war psychosis.

The World Peace Council notes with satisfaction that, in the course of executing the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress, contact has been established with numerous associations and societies, as a result of which the peace movement has been further developed and broadened.

The World Peace Council adopts the following decisions: (1) The negotiations with the world-citizen movement in the various countries are to be continued so as to ascertain points of agreement on which joint action is possible. Arrangements are to be made which will further a joint participation in conferences and congresses. (2) The proposed meeting with the Society of Friends (Quakers) with equal representation by both

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sides could take place on the basis of suitable resolutions as conditions for joint action. (3) It is important to inform the churches of the resolutions adopted at the present meeting and to canvass their support for them. On behalf of the Bureau, President Joliot-Curie has sent a letter to the highest church authorities to inform them of the disarmament resolution of the Second World Peace Congress. Since then, several replies have been received, providing evidence of the great interest aroused by the information. (4) Contact must be established and developed with the neutrality movements in various countries so as to win the supporters of neutrality for positive collaboration with the peace movement. (5) Collaboration with all pacifist movements and other groups as far as these contacts and this collaboration is likely to serve the cause of peace.

The World Peace Council notes with satisfaction the proposals and suggestions for the organization of international conferences which are to make it possible for suitable representatives to exchange ideas from the point of view of various countries and jointly to seek a solution for certain problems in the interest of world peace. Such conferences will provide an opportunity for establishing new contacts and for further broadening the peace movement.

In this spirit: (1) The World Peace Council approves the early convention of a conference in Paris or Brussels by the organization for French-Belgian relations against Germany's remilitarization. This conference is to be attended by the European Atlantic Pact countries and Germany. It is to discuss action against remilitarization and the peaceful solution of the German problem. (2) The World Peace Council also approves the proposal for the convention of a conference in India of the Asiatic and Pacific countries which is to deal in particular with the struggle against Japan's rearmament and for the peaceful solution of existing conflicts. (3) The World Peace Council calls on the Secretariat to support the organization of conferences a) of the countries of the Middle East and North Africa, b) of the Scandinavian countries. (4) The World Peace Council recommends that the Secretariat consider the convention of like conferences a) for the countries of Africa, b) for the countries of North and South America. (This conference is to be held in Mexico in August.) The World Peace Council appeals to the national committees of the countries in question to make every possible effort to insure the success of these conferences.

The World Peace Council decides to convene a general economic conference in the USSR in the summer of 1951. Economists, scientists, industrialists, businessmen and trade unionists of all countries will be invited to this conference in order to restore economic exchange between the countries and to raise the living standards of the populations. The agenda of this conference is to comprise: (a) the prospects for improving the living conditions of the present generation, (b) the prospects of improving trade between the countries.

In implementation of the resolution of the Second World Peace Congress concerning cultural exchange, the World Peace Council recommends that the Secretariat support with all its resources the organization of a medical conference for which outstanding French and Italian doctors already have taken the initiative and which is to take place in Italy in the course of this year. This conference is to be devoted to the problem of the baneful influence of war preparations and the protection of the health of the masses. It calls on the Secretariat to facilitate international conferences to discuss the prospect of developing national culture and international cultural collaboration from the point of view of the preservation of peace--conferences of authors, actors, scientists and film experts. The World Peace Council also calls on the Secretariat to consider and facilitate the organization of conferences of teachers, journalists, sportsmen, etc. It calls on the Secretariat to study how it might be possible to support the initiative of youth and students' organizations with regard to the world youth festivals in Berlin between August 5 and 19.

The World Peace Council decides to set up forthwith an international committee for cultural exchange from among its members which is to meet periodically. It recommends that all national committees immediately set up a special committee for cultural exchange with the aim of facilitating mutual journeys for the purpose of strengthening peace and furthering the exchange of cultural publications and exhibitions. It instructs the Secretariat to study the question of the creation of a film center with the aim of taking the initiative for the production and distribution of peace films and the condemnation of and misuse of the film in the service of war propaganda. It recommends that the Secretariat establish the necessary contacts so as to enable peace-loving scientists in the international and national scientific organizations to adopt a program. The most important point of this program should provide for the exclusive use of all discoveries in the service of peace.

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The World Peace Council calls on the national committees to devote their full attention to the collection of further funds for the world peace fund. The success of this campaign will furnish new proof of the nations' love of the cause of peace. It will enable the peace movement to execute its mission more effectively.

All these steps will serve to broaden our movement; this broadening must be continued: (a) on the basis of the resolutions explaining our standpoint with regard to the problems affecting peace; (b) with the aid of a broadly based enlightenment campaign which must be conducted among all sections of the population of every country and which will bring about everywhere a free and loyal discussion as well as joint action.

II

On the Peaceful Solution
of the Korean Question

In order to bring about a peaceful solution of the Korean question the World Peace Council demands the immediate calling of a conference of all interested countries. We appeal to peace-loving people in all countries to urge their governments to support the immediate calling of such a conference. The World Peace Council emphatically holds the view that all foreign troops must be withdrawn from Korea to allow the Korean people to settle their domestic affairs for themselves.

III

On the Peaceful Solution
of the Japanese Question

In implementation of the resolutions of the Second World Peace Congress the World Peace Council condemns with all the vigor at its command the remilitarization of Japan conducted by the occupying power contrary to the Japanese people's will. The World Peace Council considers it necessary that in Japan and in the countries interested in this question in Asia, America and Oceania a plebescite should be organized on the question of the remilitarization of Japan and the conclusion of a peace treaty with a demilitarized, peace-loving Japan. The World Peace Council condemns any attempt at concluding a separate peace with Japan. It believes that the peace treaty must be the subject of negotiations among the Chinese People's Republic, the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, subject to the endorsement of the result by all interested countries. After the conclusion of the peace treaty the occupation forces must be withdrawn forthwith. The Japanese people must be afforded the guarantee of a democratic peaceful existence. All overt and secret military organizations and institutions must be banned and the entire industry converted to peaceful production.

The World Peace Council appeals to the friends of peace in Asia and the Pacific area, including the Japanese friends, to gather shortly for a regional peace conference for the effective realization of a peaceful solution of the Japanese question, and thus to eliminate the serious war danger in the Far East.

IV

On the United Nations Decision
Unjustly Branding the Chinese People's Republic an Aggressor

The World Peace Council recalls the definition of aggression adopted by the Second World Peace Congress: "Aggressor is any state which, no matter under what pretext, is the first to use armed force against another state," and declares the resolution in which the United Nations General Assembly brands the Chinese People's Republic as an aggressor in Korea to be unjust and a perversion of the law. This resolution represents a serious obstacle to the peaceful solution of the Korean question, and creates the danger of an extension of the war in the Far East, and thus the danger of a new world war. The World Peace Council demands of the United Nations the repeal of that resolution.

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V

On the Struggle for Peace
in the Colonial and Dependent Countries

The United Nations Charter which is based on the nations' right to self-determination has aroused tremendous hopes in the colonial and dependent countries. In this as in many other points, however, the attitude of the United Nations has disappointed these expectations because it lends its name to the cruelties which are being perpetrated to keep the peoples in a state of dependence and colonial suppression. This fact intensifies the danger of a new world war. The World Peace Council condemns the mendacious propaganda which attempts to show a new world war as a course for achieving the freedom and independence of the colonial and dependent peoples. It emphatically stresses that a general and united action by all nations on behalf of peace represents a decisive contribution to the struggle of the colonial and dependent nations for the right to self-determination. The proposals for the peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict and other burning problems of Asia (Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaya) and for the peaceful settlement of the German and Japanese questions, and, equally, the endeavors of certain Arab, Asian and other peace-loving countries serve to preserve peace and recognize the nations' right to self-determination.

The growing resistance of the colonial and dependent peoples against aggression, against suppression, against the stifling of their liberties, against the inclusion of their countries in aggressive pacts, against the raising of military forces, against the stationing of foreign troops in their territories, against the establishment of strategic bases, against the robbing of raw material in their countries, against the degradation of their national culture, and against racial discrimination: all this represents an appreciable contribution to the preservation of peace.

The World Peace Council salutes the world-embracing solidarity of the nations in the struggle against war which threatens the whole of humanity.

VI

On the Peaceful Solution
of the German Problem

Disregarding the will of the peoples in whose name the treaties have been signed which categorically decreed the disarmament of Germany, her militarist and Nazi forces have been revived. The military and industrial rearmament of Germany constitutes the greatest danger of a new world war.

The World Peace Council watches with interest the development of the peace forces in Germany and notes with gratification the encouraging result of the Essen congress. It congratulates the peace friends in Germany on the fact that they are preparing, together with peace-loving men and women of all political affiliations, a referendum which will express the will of the German people regarding the question of the re-militarization of their country and regarding the conclusion of a peace treaty which is to put an end to the present dangerous and insecure situation.

The World Peace Council appeals to all directly threatened countries to join in a powerful protest which, supported by millions of men and women, will force their governments to conclude in the course of this year a peace treaty with a peace-loving Germany, a Germany which has restored her unity and whose demilitarization, guaranteed by international agreement, will be the best security for peace in Europe.

VII

Concerning the Journal
of the World Peace Council

The development of peace activities in the world makes it necessary for the journal to be further developed in order to reach far wider circles. To achieve this object, the World Peace Council requests Monsieur Pierre Cot to take charge of this journal in which task he is to be supported by a committee of well-known international personalities. The character of the journal is to be transformed so as to increase the number of readers and to make the journal into an effective organ for the spreading of the peace ideal.

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VIII

On the
International Peace Prizes

The following ruling has been adopted by the World Peace Council for the international peace prizes.

Draft of the general resolutions for the international peace prizes:

Article 1 - The World Peace Council has decided to continue the award of three international peace prizes of five million francs each which have been granted by the first world congress of the Partisans of Peace and which are being distributed annually under its patronage.

Article 2 - These prizes can be awarded for literary, artistic, film and scientific works or activities which have made the most effective contribution to the strengthening of peace between the nations.

Article 3 - The World Peace Council reserves the right, in addition to these international prizes, to award one or more other prizes and gold medals. The Council reserves the right to reduce the number of prizes or, in the event that the works which have been submitted are inadequate, not to distribute any prize.

Article 4 - Admitted for selection will be works submitted by organizations, by third parties or by the authors themselves. The Council reserves the right to award one or other of these prizes for works or activities for which no candidates have come forward.

Article 5 - Also admitted for selection will be those works forwarded to the jury by the national juries formed in collaboration with the World Peace Council.

Article 6 - The peace prizes are being distributed by the World Peace Council. To work out the preceding proposals, the Council will set up a jury consisting of Council members of various nationalities which will elect a president and two vice presidents. This jury will study the works and will submit its proposals to the World Peace Council which will decide by simple majority.

Article 7 - The Council will take all necessary steps to popularize the works which have been awarded prizes.

Article 8 - The cost of mailing and the possible return of the works which have been submitted are to be borne by the persons or organizations submitting them.

Article 9 - The secretarial work of the jury will be carried out by the Bureau of the World Peace Council.

Article 10 - The jury, together with the Bureau of the World Peace Council, may resolve any question not dealt with by the present regulations.

In 1951, the jury for international peace prizes will consist of the following: Italy, Pietro Nenni, President; France, Pierre Cot, Vice President; China, Mao Dun, author, minister, Vice President; USSR, Mme. Vanda Vassilievskaya; Czechoslovakia, Prof. Jan Mukarowsky; India, Prof. D. Kosambi; United States, Rev. Willard Uphaus; Sweden, Arthur Lundquist; Mexico, General Jara; Germany, Frau Helene Weigel-Brecht; Egypt, Mohammed Kamew El Binbi Pasha; Great Britain, Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury; Poland, Jerzy Putrament; Central Africa, Gabriel Darboussier; Spain, Pablo Picasso.

The World Peace Council recommends that the various national committees award national prizes in recognition of literary, artistic, film and scientific works and activities which have made the most effective contribution to the preservation of peace.

NOTE: The text of the WPC's resolution on the United Nations and of its appeal for a peace pact among the five Great Powers may be found in the FBIS DAILY REPORT, 28 February, pp. CC 9-10.